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Jones's Classical Family Library.—London, Jones.

This is a very handsome and cheap Edition, in large 8vo. size, of the standard translations of the Greek and Roman Classics. It is printed in double columns, and each volume contains a great deal. The selection of translations, hitherto, has been very judicious, and we can recommend the book to any one who wishes for a uniform series of elegant translations. Murphy's Tacitus, Beloe's Herodotus, and Baker's Livy, have already appeared.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Ulster Magazine.

Four numbers of this periodical have now reached us, and we are, on the whole, satisfied with its progressive improvement. We would exult in the establishment of a magazine in every town in Ireland, because we are convinced that not only must literature be encouraged, and the arts improved by such means, but the tone of the public mind elevated and refined. There are men, we are reluctantly compelled to believe, many unhappy men, even in this city, who denounce magazines and their readers; we wish to employ no harsh terms, we cannot feel indignant, but must unfeigningly pity them, and ascribe their fanaticism to their ignorance. Could they accomplish the dearest wish of their hearts, polite literature, with all its charms, would be banished from our island, and in its stead, the genius of dullness would be set up and worshipped. Gloomy in their minds, and unsocial in their habits, they would destroy all the innocent recreations and enjoyments of life—in which their own cold un congenial dispositions will not allow them to participate. We trust, however, with confidence, to the spread of information, and the correcting influence of a better taste, to counteract the mischievous designs of those who labour under this delusion. The province of Ulster possesses certainly an excellent newspaper press, politics, of course, fill many of their columns, but still the interests of literature are not forgotten, and we are not insensible to the zealous and flattering support we have ourselves received from the conductors of the Northern papers. In such a quarter a magazine, conducted with even moderate ability, ought to be certain of success. The one in question has this great recommendation, that it is uncommonly cheap, and also well printed. The editor, we think, indulges too much in selections from other periodicals, he should supply his readers with more original matter, and extract, sparingly, good articles from such works as are very expensive and difficult of access to his subscribers. We observe, too, in the first No. an unfinished sketch of a Mr. Russel which was to have been continued in the next—but which continuation has, unfortunately, been forgotten, in the three succeeding numbers; this, we think, disrespectful to the public. The poetry is not exactly to our taste, the editor should be more cautious in publishing all the silly trash that may be dropped in his box. The sketches from the Russian and other histories are good; we remembered to have read with horror, in the history of Russia, by Castéra, of the massacre of the innocent Ivan, of all the crimes of the Orloffs, and all the enormities of Catherine; we closed the book hastily, having conceived an almost insurmountable antipathy to the very

name of Russia. The article on "the past and the future of Ireland, in reference to the national literature" is written with much vigor, and contains many undeniable truths; on the political sentiments propounded in it, and other articles of this magazine, we pronounce no opinion, only hoping that while the editor maintains his creed with resolution, he will keep within the bounds prescribed by good taste and decorum. We wish the Ulster every success.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

Among the numerous memoirs constantly issuing from the French press, we may notice as a curious occurrence, the *Mémoires de Levasseur*, more commonly known by those versed in the history of the French revolution as *Levasseur de la Sarthe*, which department he represented in the *Convention Nationale*: he belonged to the *Montagne*, that is, he was a Jacobin; he was involved in the disgrace of Robespierre and his party, and has now written a justification of that party while they were in power, his arguments we do not repeat, as we imagine few would relish them any more than we.

M. Barthélemy, the poetical agitator, has treated the French public to a little poem, (1830) not a panegyric of government; from what, little we have seen, we think not much of it—there are many lame and flat verses in it to disgust the lovers of poetry, and far too much against the powers that be, to meet the approbation of moderate politicians, and friends of order, but such is the agitation of men's minds in France, that any thing is welcome that is directed against Government.

Some tales have been found of Benvenuto Cellini's, which are stated to be written in the same amusing style as his memoirs: Görke, who translated his life thirty years ago, is translating some of them into German.

To any of our readers who make anatomy their study, the intelligence will be gratifying, that Dr. Jules Cloquet's great work is now complete. The *Anatomie de l'homme* appeared in fifty Livraisons, Atlas folio, making in all 288 lithographic plates of anatomical subjects; it was commenced in 1823, and sells complete for 450 francs, (£18. 15s.) it is, we believe, the cheapest and most extensive work ever published on this subject; this is owing to the cheapness of the process of lithography, which the French seem to have carried farther than any other people. To medical men we need not hint at the utility of this work, but the uninitiated we beg to inform, that the study of anatomy is undoubtedly of primary importance among those sciences which gratify a laudable curiosity, but from a natural disgust and sometimes prejudice, causes of which we feel the full power, it is almost entirely left to men of the profession; such a work, however, as this, will go a great way towards explaining what no man can learn from reading alone. It is said that Aristotle knew the importance of explanatory plates, and added some to his descriptions; among the middle age men, Pierre de Pérouse, Eustachi, Fialetti, Casserio, Berstini—and among the more modern Ehrhard, Mascagni and others have borne testimony to the importance of this object, which is further evinced in the quantity of recent plates on the same subjects by Britons.

Among other beneficial effects resulting from Baron Humboldt's visit to the Oural mountains, we are informed, is the discovery of diamonds, which promise to turn out a beneficial branch of commerce. It was Engellhardt who first discovered a resemblance to the land in which they are found in Brazil, at Kouskra on the estate of Countess Polier, and Humboldt has, by his almost infallible testimony, confirmed the conjecture; several diamonds of a large size have been already found, by washing the sand.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, April 26.

At the sitting of the Academy of Sciences, on the 19th instant, M. Blumenbach was elected a member, in the room of Dr. Young, by a large majority. M. Aldini, already known as the inventor of the apparatus for firemen, presented a paper by M. Watson, on the means of preventing vessels from sinking,—he proposes to exhibit M. Watson's experiments before the Academy. M. Coquedert Montbret made a report on M. Caillié's journey to Timbuctoo, in which he combated the suspicions started by you English writers; answered the objection of his not having brought any specimens either mineral or vegetable from Timbuctoo, or made any accurate geographical observation, on the ground of his situation compelling him to support the character of an indigent Mussulman trader; and offered various other arguments in support of the authenticity of the work.

The *Moniteur* contains the following curious and interesting remarks upon an article in the *Quarterly Review*, relative to the voyage of M. Caillié to Timbuctoo:—

"An English publication (the *Quarterly Review*, No. 84,) throws a doubt upon the voyage of M. Caillié to Timbuctoo. Among other reasons, it founds its arguments upon the fact, that the aspect of the heavens was not such as is stated by the traveller on the 7th of May, at eleven o'clock in the evening, near Timbuctoo. The fact is, that it could not have been the constellation, Orion, which M. Caillié saw on the 7th of May, at eleven o'clock in the evening, towards the East.—This constellation had then set for the parallel of Timbuctoo. Aquila was straight to the East, a little above the horizon, and it was, perhaps, this constellation which he saw, or perhaps the Swan or Lyra, to the E.N.E. It is astonishing, certainly, that M. Caillié should have taken one constellation for another; but the error proves nothing. According to the critic the two wains were not near the horizon, as M. Caillié asserts, but were then above the pole. But in order to be beyond the pole, the little bear was not necessarily very far from the horizon, since the extremity of the tail was at 18 degrees only; and the height of the little wain at 13 degrees of elevation.

The other objections taken by the critic have still less foundation, and many of them are completely frivolous.

1. M. Caillié speaks of a canal between Cabra and its port. The journal in question makes an outcry about the novelty of this fact, and seems to be amused with the idea of an artificial canal dug in Central Africa. But nothing is more easy to conceive than the existence of a small branch, called in Senegal a